The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3228

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1744.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Stockholm, June 30.

HIS Majesty, on the 24th, set out for Gottenburgh; and the same Day the Russian Generals took their Leave of his Royal Swedish Highness; who, on that Occasion, made them very considerable Presents; viz. to General Keith a Tobacco Box of Gold set with Diamonds, worth 12,000 Ducats, with Royal Highness's Picture in the Lid; to Lieutenant-General Soltikoff 1200 Ducats; to the two Major-Generals Lapukan and Stuart, 1000 Ducats each; to the Quarter-General 500 Ducats; and to the Common Soldiers a vast Quantity of Provisions, 200 Tun of Strong Beer, and Twenty of Brandy. These Troops are to march to the Place destined for their Embarkation by the 16th of July, in order to pass from the Island of Aland to the Port of Abo, in Finland, from whence they are to march by Land to Petersburgh; so that the several Reports hitherto spread, as if they were to be transported directly to Germany, are altogether without foundation.

Naples, June 16. Several of the principal Nobility of this Kingdom have taken a Resolution to attend his Majesty in the Camp, and to send their Wives and Daughters to attend the Queen at Gaeta; in order to demonstrate their Loyalty and Affection to his Government. On the 7th of this Month five Feluccas sailed from hence, laden with Provisions, for the Army; and Orders have been sent to all the Provinces, requiring them to furnish, with the utmost Expedition, all the Forage and Provisions in their Power. Our Ministry having receiv'd Advice, that some Parties of Austrian Troops had lately appeared near Acquila, they immediately dispatched an Express to acquaint his Majesty therewith, and to bring back his Orders.

Rome, June 20. On the 15th of this Month the Austrian Army was reinforc'd by the Battalions of Vasquez and Marulli. On the 16th a Detachment of Lycanians made themselves Masters of two advanced Posts of the Spaniards, which were of very great Consequence; in which they were soon reinforc'd by the Sclavonians. It happened unluckily for them, that when the Spaniards quitted these Posts, they left behind them a great Quantity of rich Wine; which these New-Comers tapp'd without Ceremony, and finding it excessively good, drank of it plentifully. In the Night the Count de Gages, who guessed what would happen, detach'd 4000 Grenadiers, supported by 8000 Regular Troops, with Orders to attack both Posts; which they executed punctually, and with a great deal of Bravery. Prince Lobkowitz had no sooner Notice of this Accident, than he attacked the Regiments of Wallis, Pallavicini, and Marulli, successively, to sustain the Lycanians and Sclavonians; but it was to no Purpose, for they were already in such Disorder, and the Count de Gages took Care to sustain and reinforce his Troops in so good Time, that the Austrians were forced to abandon their Posts. There were about 400 Men kill'd, and 600 made Prisoners; and amongst the latter, some Persons of Distinction. The Spaniards, some time afterwards, made themselves Masters of Faiola; but the Austrians being afterwards reinforced, drove the Spaniards from thence, and took Possession of it again. It is impossible to give a just Account of the Loss on either Side; but in this both agree, that the Action was extremely Bloody. General Pallavicini's Aid de Camp, and the Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment, are among the Number of the Slain; the Count de Colleredo, and several other Officers of Distinction, wounded; and Count Pestelucci, Col. Commandant of the Regiment of Marulli, made Prisoner. On the 19th his Highness withdrew his Army, in order to be nearer the Tiber, which gave the Spaniards an Opportunity of retaking their Posts; and this Day, the Armies cannonade each other as warmly as ever they did.

Mentz, July 2. The Body of Austrians which are posted at the Lower Walles in the Rhingau, consisting entirely of Hussars and Pandours, past the Rhine Yesterday at Midnight. At the same Time, another Body of Troops which were in the Neighbourhood of Costheim, advanced towards the River, and did the same. These last soon after attack'd the French that were posted at Heckstheim, where they killed a great Number, and made the rest Prisoners of War. At Five in the Morning they began to throw over the Rhine the new Bridge which the Austrians had caused to be built at Costheim, which was finished by Five in the Evening, without the Loss of a single Man. By Six the Troops began to pass, and all of them got over without any Interruption. The Austrians take the Road to Worms and Spire as fast they get over the River. They have already made themselves Masters of Oppenheim; and we have certain Intelligence, that three other Detachments have pass'd the River higher, in as many different Places. This Passage of the Rhine ought not to be considered as a remarkable Event of this Campaign only, but as one of the greatest Exploits in War, that has been performed during this last Century. Indeed the Imperial and French Generals seem to consider it in this Light; for they and their Forces no sooner received the News, than they retired precipitately; and yet it's thought these Generals are cut off in such a Manner from their Armies, that, in order to rejoin them, they will be forced to travel over the Mountains, and so come round to Laudau, if it be not invested before their Arrival.

Ladenbourg, July 3. General Nadasti, and Baron Trenck, at the Head of 30,000 Hussars and Pandours, have advanced as far as the French Lines at Germersheim, of which they have taken Possession. The Day before Yesterday, at Four in the Afternoon, Prince Charles, in Person, came to Schreech, and saw the Troops, quartered in that Neighbourhood, pass the River; so that there are now 50,000 Austrians safely over. According to the Advices this Day received, General Berenclau has also passed the River at another Place, 15 Leagues below. They add, that he has destroyed a French Regiment, which he surprized, and is pursuing the rest up the Rhine. It is certain, that the Hussars have pushed their Excursions as far as the Mountains, so that there is a great Probability of their cutting off the French in their Retreat; which, if they should do, it might be fatal; since we are well informed, that they have not above 700 Men in Laudau; and that most of their other Fortresses are in the same weak Condition; the Troops having been drawn out, in order to form those mighty Armies which they have at present in the Field. Several Persons report, that a prodigious Cloud of Smoke has been seen over the Country, in the Neighbourhood of Worms and Spire; whence we suppose, that the French has set Fire to their Camp, and to the Forage and Provisions that they could not carry off. How great soever these Advantages may be, yet People cannot be contented with them, but are continually circulating false Stories from Hand to Hand; the original Author, or rather Inventor of which, can never be discovered. Among these, perhaps, ought to be reckoned a Report that flies about, as if M. Seckendorff was Prisoner under a Guard of 500 Men, Marshal Coigni killed, Laudau invested, and Spire and Worms burnt by the French. Without all Doubt, these Latter are in a prodigious Consternation, at finding themselves between two Fires, after several Regiments of the Imperial Army, which attempted to make a Stand, have been beaten, and, in a manner, ruined; particularly the Regiment of Life Guards, and the Regiment of Dragoons of the Prince of Taxis, which made the best Figure of any in that Service.

Hague, July 9. Yesterday in the Evening arrived an Express from Brussels, which brought a Confirmation of the Advantages gained by the Austrians in Italy; with this farther Circumstance, that the Spaniards are closer block'd up than ever, and that the Hussars have lately taken 300 Mules, laden partly with Wine and Provisions, for the Spanish Army; and partly with the Baggage of the Duke de Catropignano, which were of very great Value; but Prince Lobkowitz was so polite, as to send them back, with a Compliment, which may, perhaps, have much better Consequences, than keeping the Baggage. The Austrian Detachment which entred the Abruzzo, has not only been able to maintain itself there, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Enemy, but has likewise penetrated into the Heart of the Kingdom. The little Garison of Fort Knock, which consisted but of 200 Men, Officers included, did not surrender till the Place was almost beat about their Ears; and have, at last, obtained a most honourable Capitulation. According to a private Letter from Dusseldorp, M. Coigni's Secretary made a Mistake in the Order he sent the Commanding Officer at Worms; and instead of directing him to *Secure the Baggage*, and *Burn the Provisions*, advised him to *Burn the Baggage*, and *Secure the Provisions*; which was executed before the Mistake was found out, which occasioned the Smoke that was seen for so many Hours in the Neighbourhood of that City; and is a strong Proof of the Confusion the French are every where in at Present.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, July 4. Wind S. W. a strong Gale. Yesterday, after Poit, arriv'd the Fly Sloop of War, and the Grenado Bomb, with the following Ships; viz. the Rose, Marshal, the Prince Frigate, Towers, the Dorset, Messam, the Parnassus, Johnson, the Mediterranean, Reynolds, the Snapper, Gray, the Clarendon, Cropton, the Europia, Templar, and the Pompey, Hosock, all from Jamaica; the Griffin, Halsburton, from Antigua; the Gibraltar Packet, Wright, from Carolina, in five Weeks; the St. Matthew, ———, from Oporto; the Friends Adventure, Meader, the Salamander's Prize, the Experiment, Day, and several others unknown, from Portsmouth.

Deal, July 4. Wind S. W. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Fowey, from Jamaica, last from Plymouth; also the Fly Sloop of War, the Lightning Bomb, the Lyon, Woolwich, and Navy Transports, and remains with the Outward-bound at per Last.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Jamaica, the Dreadnought, Beatson, from London and St. Christophers.

At Virginia, the Boyd, Main, from Glasgow.

At Santa Cruz, the Prince Rupert, Dobson, from London.

LONDON.

According to some private Letters from the Hague, Prince Charles of Lorrain has attack'd and defeated Marshal Coigni; but however acceptable this Piece of News may be, perhaps it merits Confirmation.

We have a Confirmation of the precipitate Retreat of the Spaniards and French out of the County of Nice; and of their being attacked, and ruined in a manner, by the Piedmontese Regular Troops and Militia.

Some private Letters also tell us, that the Spaniards and Neapolitans have been dislodged from their strong Camp at Veletri, and have endeavoured to retire towards Naples; whither Prince Lobkowitz is pursuing them with all imaginable Diligence.

The Georgia Packet, M'Clelan, the Carolina Packet, Somerset, the Leghorn Galley, Haselam, and the Hope, Remmick, all from Carolina for London; with the Mary of Waterford, from Cork; and the Margaret of Topsham, are all carried into Brest.

The Mary, Williams, from Carolina and the Orkneys, is arriv'd at Hamburgh, after having been taken, and ransom'd for 1000 l.

The St. Francis, Audibut, from Smyrna for Marseilles, is taken by the Chatham Man of War, and carried into Leghorn; her Cargo worth 15,000 l.

The Triumph Privateer has taken and carried into Oporto, a Spanish Privateer of 50 Men, and a large Ship bound from Faro to the Havanna, with 53 Men, laden with Cannon, Warlike Stores, Oil, Wine, &c.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns was lost coming out of Bayone, and all the People drown'd.

We are advised, that soon after the Arrival of his Excellency the Lord Tyrawley at Moscow, the Credit of the famous Marquis de la Chetardie visibly decreased; and that the said Marquis has at last, after all his Boastings, been order'd by the Empress to depart that Country. We don't make the least doubt, but our Ambassadors will drive the French Ministers out of the Foreign Courts, as well as our Generals have so often driven their Armies out of the Field.

Yesterday died, at his House in Henrietta-street, Dr. Thomas Pellet, an eminent Physician.

The same Day a Fire broke out at a Distillers in Russel-street, Covent-Garden, occasion'd by the Head of a Still flying off; but was happily extinguish'd, without doing any other Damage but to the House in which it began.

Yesterday a Woman, who had a young Child in her Arms, going by Charing-Cross, her Foot slipp'd, and she unfortunately fell down; by which Accident the Child had its Scull fractur'd, and died instantly.

A Dispensation has passed the Great Seal, to enable Henry Stephens, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglingtoune, to hold the Rectory of Hame, alias Hamon, in the County of Wilts, together with the Rectory of St. Thomas, with St. Clement's, in the City of Winchester.

As has likewise a Dispensation to Thomas Walls, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart, to hold the Rectory of Springthorp, in the County of Lincoln, together with the Rectory of Wellingham, in the said County.

On Tuesday last being the Commencement at Cambridge, the following Gentlemen were created Doctors of Divinity, viz. Mr. Hayter, of Emanuel College; Messieurs Tunstall, Wilmot, and Austley, of St. John's

College; Mr. Chenevix, of Peterhouse-College; Mr. Somner, of King's-College; and Mr. Moody, of Queen's-College.

At the same time 84 Masters of Arts were created, which was the greatest Commencement known for many Years.

Mr. Randall, Organist of King's-College, was created to the Degree of Batchelor of Musick, for his extraordinary Performances.

Yesterday a Messenger arrived at Lord Carteret's Office, at Whitehall, but the Contents we cannot as yet relate. The Lord Carteret, soon after the Messenger arrived, waited on his Majesty at Kensington.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	07	31	Evening 07 59

Bank Stock, 145. India, 179 1-half. South Sea, 108 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto, 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 93 1-half. Ditto 1743, 93 1-half. Ditto 1744, 92. Seven per Cent. Loan, 115. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 77. London Assurance, 11 India Bonds, 2 l. 9 s. to 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 100. Three per Cent. ditto, 90. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 10 l. 19 s.

JOHN BRISCOE, Jeweller and Goldsmith,

REmoved from the Corner of Friday-Street to the Three Kings and Golden Ball, late Mr. Barrett's, in Cheapside, nearer St. Paul's, continues, as formerly, to carry on, *solely and separately*, the Business of Buying and Selling all Sorts of *Second-hand Plate and Watches*; having now great Variety of the same, with many other curious Things, at very reasonable Rates. Also all Kinds of New Plate, made by the best Workmen, in the most elegant Taste, and neatly Finished; of which he has great Choice

N. B. *He gives most Money for old Gold and Silver; and no Credit is given or required.*

STAFFORD BRISCOE, Jeweller and Goldsmith, *at the* Golden Ball *the Corner of* Friday-street, *in* Cheapside, London,

CONtinues, at the Old Shop, *solely* and *separately* to deal in all Kinds of *Second hand Plate, Jewels*, and *Watches*, as he has done for several Years last past at the said Shop, and has always great Variety of the same; as also great Choice of Large and Small new Plate, made in the neatest and most Elegant Taste; both Kinds of which will be constantly Sold at the very lowest Rates; and the most Money given for Old Plate, Watches, &c.

P. S. *Nothing Engraved will be ever offer'd to Sale, without first Erasing the Arms.*

This Day is Published,
(Price One Shilling and Sixpence)

THE Queen of HUNGARY's Manifesto; being a full Answer to the French Declaration of War; as also, to the Declaration sent from Malbron de la Noue to Franckfort; in which are contained several Letters, Rescripts, and Pieces published by her Majesty, which fully discover the villainous Intrigues and Treacheries of the French in several Courts, to embroil all Europe, and particularly, to distress the Queen of Hungary.

Translated from the HIGH GERMAN.

Printed by Authority at Vienna, by John Peter, printer to her Majesty.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

Yesterday was Published,
(Price One Shilling)
Number CXXIII. *Being the* LXVIIIth *Number of* Vol. II.

A MEDICINAL DICTIONARY; Including *Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymistry*, and *Botany*, in all their Branches relative to Medicine.

Together with a *History of Drugs*; an Account of their various Preparations, Combinations, and Uses.

By *R. JAMES, M. D.*

Printed for *T. Osborne* in Gray's-Inn; and Sold by *J. Roberts*, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane.

Where may be had,

The FIRST VOLUME COMPLETE, with an Introductory Preface; Tracing the *Progress of Physic*, and explaining the *Theories* which have principally prevailed in all Ages of the World. Illustrated with Copper Plates.

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Those Persons who have not yet taken in the Medicinal Dictionary, *may begin with* Number I. *and go on progressively.*

Where may be had,

A New Method of preventing and curing the Madness caused by the Bite of a mad Dog.

Just published,
(Price Five Shillings.)

THE Elements of ALGEBRA, in a New and Easy Method; with their Use and Application in the Solution of a great Variety of Arithmetical and Geometrical Questions, by General and Universal Rules.

To which is prefix'd, An Introduction containing a succinct History of this Science.

By Mr. Nathaniel Hammond, *of the* Bank.

Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

'The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are so very concise, as if they were contrived not to teach but introduce a Teacher; others again are larger, but wrote with so little Condescention to the Understandings of such as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Use to those who are most inclined to make use of them. Whence it comes to pass, that few find it practicable to make any Progress in Algebra without a Master, tho' certainly the Science in itself is far from surpassing a clear Head, and a tolerable Understanding.

'The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk, and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the Purpose, is to assist such as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absence; and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must consequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enquiring after Truth habitual.

'The Treatise begins with a copious Explication of the Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and Method of Notation used therein. The Author then proceeds to the several Rules, explaining them carefully and copiously in all their various Cases; so that with a moderate Attention it is simply impossible for a Person, who desires to be Master of Algebra, to miss of his End.

'We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of its proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have imitated the judicious *Euclid* in this Respect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader directly to Equations; and, by shewing him the Profit he will reap from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Difficulties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Foundation, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Master of every Branch of the Art, so as to be a compleat Algebraist, before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

'Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Converging Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable *Newton*, are here so clearly explained, and their several Cases so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that it may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find abundance of Observations, necessary for enlightening such Minds as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries; so that considering the Compass of this Work, and that too is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expected: And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great Difficulties, when he proceeds to sublimer Studies. The Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them are so full and clear, that it is impossible to mistake their Meaning.'

Printed for J. Walthoe, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

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1. Jus Parliamentarium: Or, The Ancient Power, Jurisdiction, Rights and Liberties of the most High Court of Parliament. By William Petyt, Esq; late of the Inner Temple, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

2. The Life of Sethos. Written by M. Terasson, one of the Members of the French Academy, as also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Thomas Lediard, Esq;

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seals, I have read a Manuscript, intituled, The Life of Sethos: *This Work, which contains excellent Lessons of the most refined Morality, is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, and can't fail of being equally instructive and entertaining.*

Lancelot.

3. A General Treatise of Naval Trade and Commerce as founded on the Laws and Statutes of this Realm: In which those relating to Letters of Marque, Reprisals, and of Restitution, Privateers, Prizes, Convoys, Cruisers, and every other Branch of Trade Foreign and Domestic, are particularly considered; likewise the Opinions of the most eminent Counsel upon various important Points, relating to Customs and English Ships, Prizes, and other Articles of Mercantile Business. In Two Volumes.

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Advertisement.

TO be peremptorily Sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane, on Tuesday the 19th of this Inst. July, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, the beautiful Mansion-House and Gardens of the late James Lamy, Esq; deceas'd, at Hammersmith, fronting the River Thames; together with several Freehold and Leasehold Messuages, Lands and Tenements, in Hammersmith and Fulham in the County of Middlesex; which said Leasehold Premises are held by Lease for Lives from the Chancellor of St. Paul's, London. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

This Day is Published,
(Price 3 s. 6 d.)

A Faithful Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Wager, of Commodore Anson's Squadron, in a late Voyage to the South Seas. Containing an Account of the Conduct of the Officers and Crew, &c. having suffered Shipwreck on a desolate Island, in the Lat. 47 South, Long 81: 40 West; the Hardships they endured on the said Island for the Space of five Months; their Boat to attempt for Liberty; their Passage through the Straits of Magellan; Account of their Manner of Living during the Voyage, on Seals, wild Horses, and Dogs; their Arrival at Brazil after sailing One thousand Leagues in a long Boat. The Whole compiled by Persons concerned in the Fatal Catastrophe, viz.

JOHN BULKLEY *and* JOHN CUMMINS, *Late Gunner and Carpenter of the Wager.*

Printed for Jacob Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-street.

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[Price Sixpence]
(*The Influence of Education justified, with Regard to the Profession of Christianity*)

A SERMON preach'd before the University of OXFORD at St. Mary's, May the 1744.

By JOHN SPRY, *B. D. Vicar of* Well-Hinton Berks, *and formerly Fellow of* C. C. C. Oxon.

Oxford printed at the Theatre, for James Fletcher, Bookseller in the Turl; and Sold by M. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Publish'd,
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AN ESSAY on the SINKING FUND; wherein the Nature thereof is fully explained, and the Right of the Publick to that Fund asserted and maintained.

Printed for J. Peele.

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The Second Edition, corrected, of
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2. The Interest of Scotland considered, with regard to its Police in employing the Poor; its Agriculture, Trade, its Manufactures, and Fisheries. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Manner of Raising, Weeding, Watering, Grassing, and Dressing of Flax, practised in Flanders.

To Persons of either Sex Afflicted with any Species of the Palsy, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were Nervous Diseases, Palsies, and Paralytick Disorders so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: Therefore a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts and Time concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments, may know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates the prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients find all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and intenerates the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Bible below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3 s. 6 d. the Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

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